TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Nebraska, 2002

						exposure ²		
Industry ¹	SIC code ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total		83	51.8	9.6	20.5	7.2	7.2	3.6
Private Industry		79	50.6	10.1	21.5	6.3	7.6	3.8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing Agricultural production-crops General farms, primarily crop Agricultural production - livestock Livestock, except dairy and poultry Beef cattle, except feedlots Construction Special trade contractors Electrical work Manufacturing Transportation and public utilities Trucking and warehousing Trucking and courier services, except air Local trucking without storage Trucking, except local Wholesale trade Wholesale trade Wholesale tradenondurable goods Retail trade Finance, insurance, and real estate	01 019 02 021 0212 17 173 42 421 4212 4213 51	20 16 16 4 4 4 3 16 9 5 6 18 12 4 8 5 5 5	45.0 50.0 50.0 43.8 88.9 83.3 75.0 87.5 60.0 60.0		35.0 31.3 31.3 			
Services		4	-					
Government ⁶ Federal Government (including resident armed forces)			75.0	-				
State Government								
Local Government		4	75.0					

¹ Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

² Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

⁴ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

⁶ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Nebraska, 2002

			Tra	nsportation in	cidents			Homicides	3
				(percent)	1			(percent)	
Industry ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Total	Highway Incidents	Non- Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	83	51.8	38.6			9.6	7.2		
Private Industry	79	50.6	38.0			8.9	7.6		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20	45.0	35.0						
Agricultural production-crops	16	50.0	43.8						
General farms, primarily crop	16	50.0	43.8						
Agricultural production - livestock	4								
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	4								
Beef cattle, except feedlots	3								
Construction	16	43.8	43.8						
Special trade contractors	9								
Electrical work	5								
Manufacturing	6								
Transportation and public utilities	18	88.9	61.1			27.8			
Trucking and warehousing	12	83.3	75.0						
Trucking and courier services,									
except air	12	83.3	75.0						
Local trucking without storage	4	75.0							
Trucking, except local	8	87.5	87.5						
Wholesale trade	5	60.0							
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	5	60.0							
Retail trade	4	75.0							
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5								
Services	4								
Government ³	4	75.0							
Federal Government (including resident									
armed forces)									
State Government									
Local Government	4	75.0							

¹ Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a

distinction between private and government was made for each.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

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Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Nebraska, 2002

Industry ¹	Fata	lities		tor wage and workers ²	Gover work	nment kers ³	Self-employed workers ⁴	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	83	100.0	59	100.0	4	100.0	20	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20	24.1	5	8.5			15	75.0
Agricultural production-crops	16	19.3	3	5.1			13	65.0
General farms, primarily crop	16	19.3	3	5.1			13	65.0
Agricultural production - livestock	4	4.8						
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	4	4.8						
Beef cattle, except feedlots	3	3.6						
Construction	16	19.3	16	27.1				
Special trade contractors	9	10.8	9	15.3				
Electrical work	5	6.0	5	8.5				
Manufacturing	6	7.2	5	8.5				
Transportation and public utilities	19	22.9	17	28.8				
Trucking and warehousing	12	14.5	11	18.6				
Trucking and courier services, except air	12	14.5	11	18.6				
Local trucking without storage	4	4.8	3	5.1				
Trucking, except local	8	9.6	8	13.6				
Wholesale trade	5	6.0	5	8.5				
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	5	6.0	5	8.5				
Retail trade	4	4.8	3	5.1				
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	6.0						
Services	5	6.0	3	5.1				

¹ Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual,

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories

not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

There were less than 5 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years

² May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation

³ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations

regardless of industry.

4 Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁵ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Nebraska, 1997 to 2002

1	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	20	02
Industry ¹	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	(number)	Number	Percent
Total	46	56	66	59	57	83	100.0
lotai	40	56	66	59	57	03	100.0
Private Industry	43	51	56	56	55	79	95.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21	19	20	19	20	20	24.1
Agricultural production-crops	14	18	15	14	13	16	19.3
General farms, primarily crop	14	16	14	14	13	16	19.3
Agricultural production - livestock	6		3	4	6	4	4.8
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	5		3	4	6	4	4.8
Beef cattle feedlots			3				
Beef cattle, except feedlots	3			4	4	3	3.6
Construction	7	10	6	9	10	16	19.3
General building contractors			3				
Heavy construction, except building		3		5	4		
Special trade contractors	5	5		4	4	9	10.8
Electrical work	-	3				5	6.0
Manufacturing		3	5	6	4	6	7.2
Food and kindred products			3	3			
Meat products			3				
Meat packing plants			3				
Transportation and public utilities	7	9	13	8	13	18	21.7
Railroad transportation			3				
Railroads			3				
Railroad Switching and Terminal Establishments			3				
Trucking and warehousing	6	4	9	8	11	12	14.5
Trucking and courier services, except air	6	4	9	8	11	12	14.5
Local trucking without storage				4		4	4.8
Trucking, except local	4	4	8	4	5	8	9.6
Wholesale trade			4			5	6.0
Wholesale tradenondurable goods			3			5	6.0
Retail trade	5			4	4	4	4.8
Automotive dealers and service stations	4						
Finance, insurance, and real estate						5	6.0
Services		6	7	7	3	4	4.8
Government ³	3	5	10	3		4	4.8
Federal Government (including resident							
armed forces)							_
State Government			3				
Public Administration			3				
Local Government		3	7			4	4.8
Services		3					
Educational services		3					
Public Administration			4				
	L		-				

¹ Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown

separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data thatdo not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

 $[\]ensuremath{^3}$ Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Nebraska, 2002

				Event or ex	•		
Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ³	Assaults and violent acts ⁴	Contact with objects and equipment		Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	83	51.8	9.6	20.5	7.2	7.2	3.6
Managerial and professional specialty	6						
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5						
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5						
Farming, forestry, and fishing	22	40.9		36.4			
Farming operators and managers	15	46.7		26.7			
Farmers, except horticultural	14	50.0		28.6			
Other agricultural and related occupations	7			57.1			
Farm occupations, except managerial	6			66.7			
Farm workers	6			66.7			
Precision production, craft, and repair	16			25.0	25.0	31.3	
Mechanics and repairers	3						
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	3						
Construction trades	12			33.3		25.0	
Construction trades, except supervisors	11					27.3	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	33	78.8		12.1			
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	88.0					
Motor vehicle operators	21	85.7					
Truck drivers	19	84.2					
Material moving equipment operators	3	100.0					
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	57.1					
Construction laborers	4						

 $^{^{\}rm 1}\,\rm Based$ on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified."

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

³ Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

 $^{^{\}rm 4}$ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Nebraska, 2002

			Tra	nsportation (percen				Homicide (percent	
Occupation ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Total	Highway Incidents	Non- Highway Incidents	Worker struck by Vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total	83	51.8	38.6	-		9.6	7.2		
Managerial and professional specialty	6								
Executive, administrative, and managerial	5								
Technical, sales, and administrative support	5								
Farming, forestry, and fishing	22	40.9	31.8						
Farming operators and managers	15	46.7	40.0						
Farmers, except horticultural	14	50.0	42.9						
Other agricultural and related occupations	7								
Farm occupations, except managerial	6								
Farm workers	6								
Precision production, craft, and repair	16								
Mechanics and repairers	3								
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	3								
Construction trades	12								
Construction trades, except supervisors	11								
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	33	78.8	60.6			12.1			
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	88.0	68.0			16.0			
Motor vehicle operators	21	85.7	81.0						
Truck drivers	19	84.2	78.9						
Material moving equipment operators	3	100.0							
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	57.1							
Construction laborers	4								

 $^{^{\}rm 1}{\rm Based}$ on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

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Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Nebraska, 2002

				Event or	exposure ¹		
Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents ²	Assaults and violent acts ³	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total	83	51.8	9.6	20.5	7.2	7.2	3.6
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers ⁴ Self-employed ⁵	63 20	52.4 50.0		19.0 25.0	9.5 	7.9 	 15.0
Sex							
Men Women	76 7	52.6 42.9		22.4	7.9 	7.9 	3.9
Age							
Under 16 years 16 to 17 years 18 to 19 years 20 to 24 years	 7	 71.4		 	 	 	
25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over	15 16 22 7 15	46.7 62.5 45.5 57.1 40.0	 	 27.3 42.9 33.3		26.7 	
Race or Ethnic Origin							
White, non-Hispanic ⁶ Black, non-Hispanic ⁶ Hispanic or Latino ⁶ American Indian or Alaska Native Asian or Pacific Islander Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	70 9 	51.4 55.6 		22.9 	5.7 	7.1 	4.3

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

Black include Hispanic workers. For years 2000 and later, the race categories White and Black exclude Hispanic workers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria.

Data for 2002 are preliminary; data for previous years are final.

² Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, and rail fatalities.

³ Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and assaults by animals.

⁴ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

⁵Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

⁶ For years prior to 2000, the race categories White and

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Nebraska, 2002

						Age (percent)				
Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total	83				8.4	18.1	19.3	26.5	8.4	18.1
Transportation incidents	43				11.6	16.3	23.3	23.3	9.3	14.0
Highway incident	32				12.5	21.9	21.9	21.9		15.6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	18					27.8	16.7	16.7		
Moving in intersection	5									
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipmentin										
roadway	10									
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	4									
Noncollision incident	9							33.3		
Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision	7									
Railway incident	5									
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle	4	-								
Assaults and violent acts	8									
Homicides	6									
Contact with objects and equipment	17							35.3	17.6	29.4
Struck by object	8									37.5
Struck by falling object	6									
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4									
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	4									
Falls	6									
Fall to lower level	6									
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6					66.7				
Contact with electric current	5					60.0				
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical										
components	3									
Fires and explosions	3				-					

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry division, Nebraska, 2002

						ate Industry	2			
Event or exposure ¹	Total fatalities (number)	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ³	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Total	83	24.1		19.3	7.2	21.7	6.0	4.8	6.0	4.8
Transportation incidents	43	20.9		16.3		37.2	7.0	7.0		
Highway incident	32	21.9		21.9		34.4				
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	18	22.2		27.8						
Moving in intersection	5	60.0								
Moving and standing vehicle, mobile equipmentin										
roadway	10			50.0						
Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment on side of road	4					100.0				
Noncollision incident	9					44.4				
Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision	7					42.9				
Railway incident	5									
Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle	4									
Assaults and violent acts	8									
Homicides	6									
Contact with objects and equipment	17	41.2		23.5	17.6					
Struck by object	8	62.5								
Struck by falling object	6	50.0								
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects	4									
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	4									
Falls	6			50.0						
Fall to lower level	6			50.0						
Exposure to harmful substances or environments	6									
Contact with electric current	5									
Contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical										
components	3									
Fires and explosions	3									

 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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² Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987

³ Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Nebraska, 2002

						ate Industry ¹ (percent)				
Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transportation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Total	83	24.1		19.3	7.2	21.7	6.0	4.8	6.0	4.8
Primary source ³										
Vehicles Highway vehicle, motorized Automobile Truck Pickup truck Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors Tractor Structures and surfaces Floors, walkways, ground surfaces Floor of building Machinery Agricultural and garden machinery Parts and materials Building materials—solid elements Machine, tool, and electric parts Persons, plants, animals, and minerals Other sources Atmospheric and environmental conditions	44 33 4 27 10 13 6 5 9 6 4 3 7 7 3 6 3 3 5 8	 14.8 30.0 83.3 100.0 60.0		15.9 21.2 25.9 60.0 66.7 50.0 	 	36.4 36.4 40.7 		9.1 12.1 		
Fire, flame, smoke Fire, flame	3									
Secondary source ⁴										
Vehicles Highway vehicle, motorized Truck Pickup truck Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors Tractor	27 19 18 4 12 4	25.9 15.8 16.7 75.0 100.0	 	18.5 26.3 27.8 41.7		22.2 26.3 27.8 33.3	11.1 	 	 	
Tractor Rail vehicle Train	3 4 4	100.0 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-10. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury by major private industry division, Nebraska, 2002 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Agricul- ture, forestry, and fishing	Mining ²	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Transpor- tation and public utilities	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insur- ance, and real estate	Services
Structures and surfaces	19	15.8		42.1		36.8				
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	9	15.6		44.4		30.6				
Other structural elements	3			100.0		_				
Structures	5		_	100.0		60.0				
Towers, poles	3									
Parts and materials	5				60.0					
Fasteners, connectors, ropes, ties	3									
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals	5									
Personother than injured or ill worker	5									

¹ Classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987

source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "perpetrator" is the secondary source.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

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² Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Division B) in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

³ The primary source identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For transportation incidents, the source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant.

⁴The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road, divider, etc.) is the secondary